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liberties incident thereto are even now obedient to the dominant public opinion. He believes that whatever remains to be done to promote an even better community of interest between private and public rights can be most effectively accomplished by bringing pressure to bear upon the basic factor in the situation—the social conscience—rather than by enacting statutes or utopian legislation. In fact, viewed in the light of his conclusions with regard to the flexibility and dependency of property rights, he is justified in regarding such revolutionary changes as are proposed by socialism or anarchism as both foolish and unnecessary: foolish, because the legislatures can no more lift themselves above the average level of morality and wisdom of their age and generation than they can lift themselves by their bootstraps; and unnecessary, because no socialistic fiat is needed to prod property rights into accord with the popular will as long as these property rights are actually responsive to the desires of the majority of the people.

This book is significant, not only because it points out the error in the popular notion that property rights are fixed and immutable for all time, but also because it is written by a member of that branch of government that is so often maligned for its supposed lack of appreciation of social welfare and for its ignorance of the relativity of property rights.

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*Applied Motion Study.* By FRANK B. GILBRETH and L. M. GILBRETH, Ph.D. Sturgis & Walton Co., 1917. Pp. xviii+220. \$1.50 net.

A number of articles previously published or presented before different scientific bodies have been collected to form this volume. The purposes of the whole are to indicate the need of motion-study in the near future as a means of conserving human energy, to describe the latest methods of conducting motion-study, and to point out the possibilities of enlarging the field in which it may be satisfactorily used. Units of measurement, technical devices, and results are discussed; and ample description is given of the peculiar devices, both mechanical and statistical, by means of which the authors' results are presented.

The authors have given much time since the opening of the European war to a study of permanently injured soldiers as a preliminary step to determining upon the tasks that may be taught them after the close of hostilities. Parts of this book suggest the direction which such activities may be expected to take and the methods by which motion-study gives promise of accommodating tasks to the ability of the men.